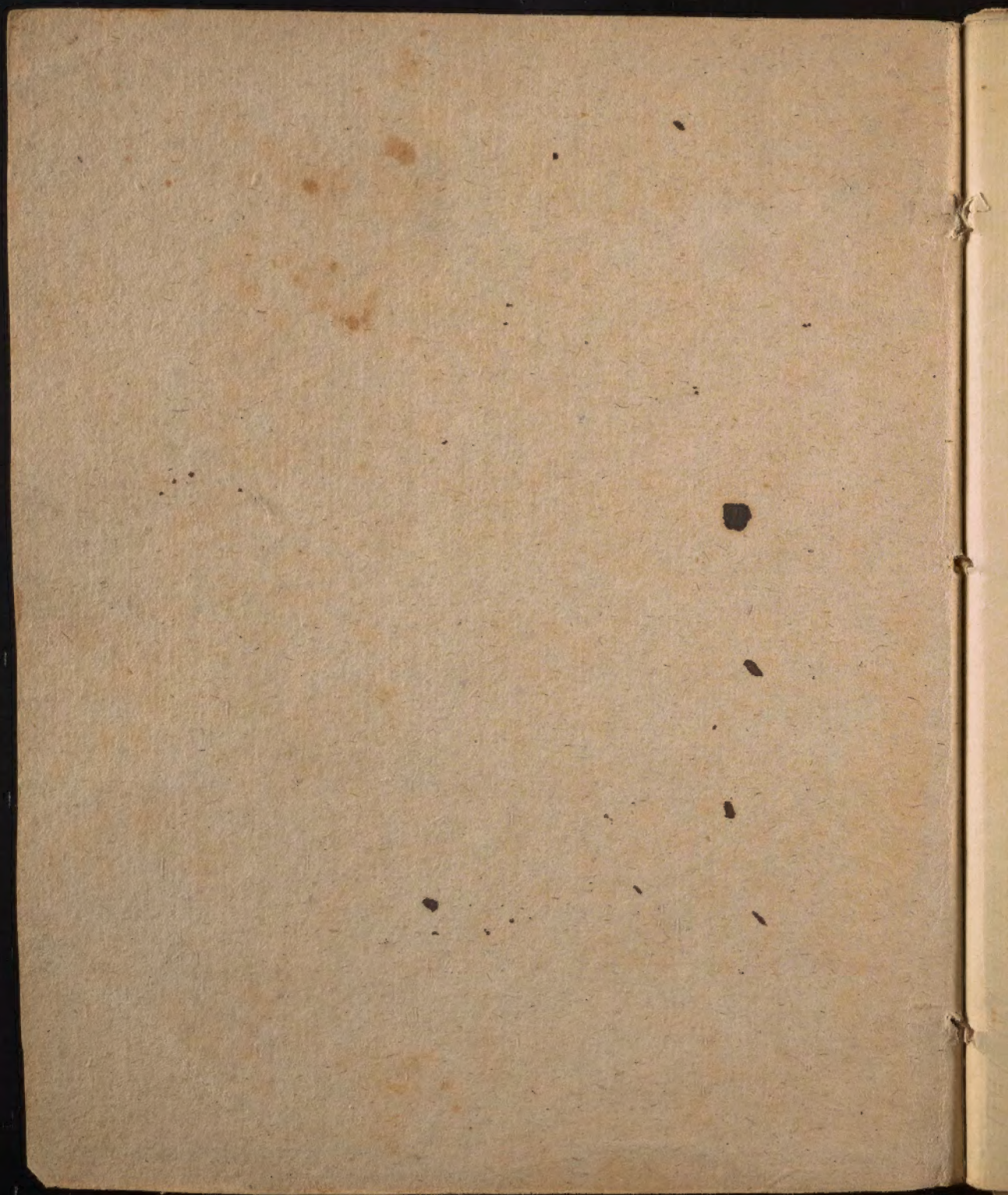


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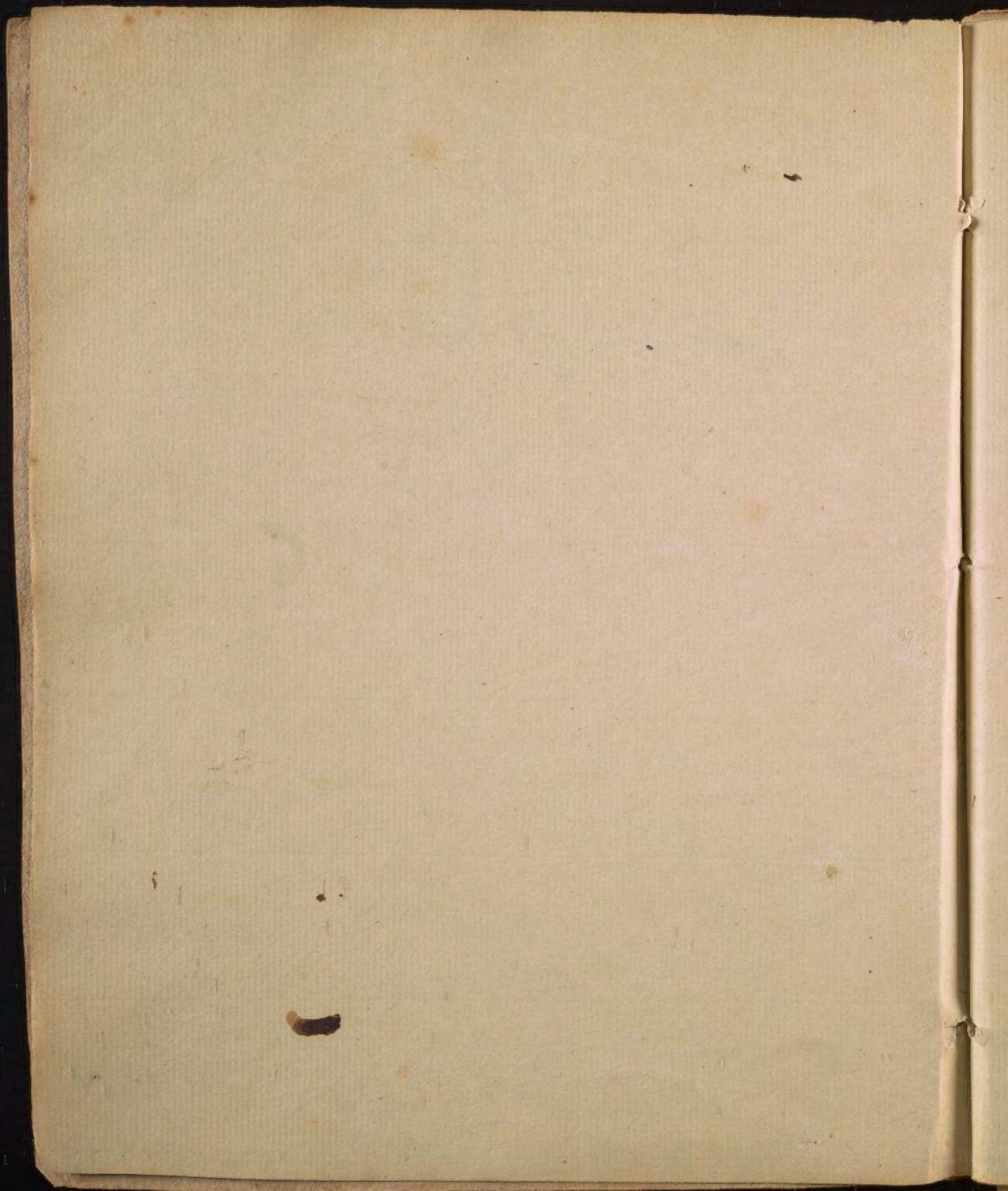
of Prognosis in fevers } 104
critical days.

in many vera

——— notha

——— typhodes -

Catarrh - or Influenza 142



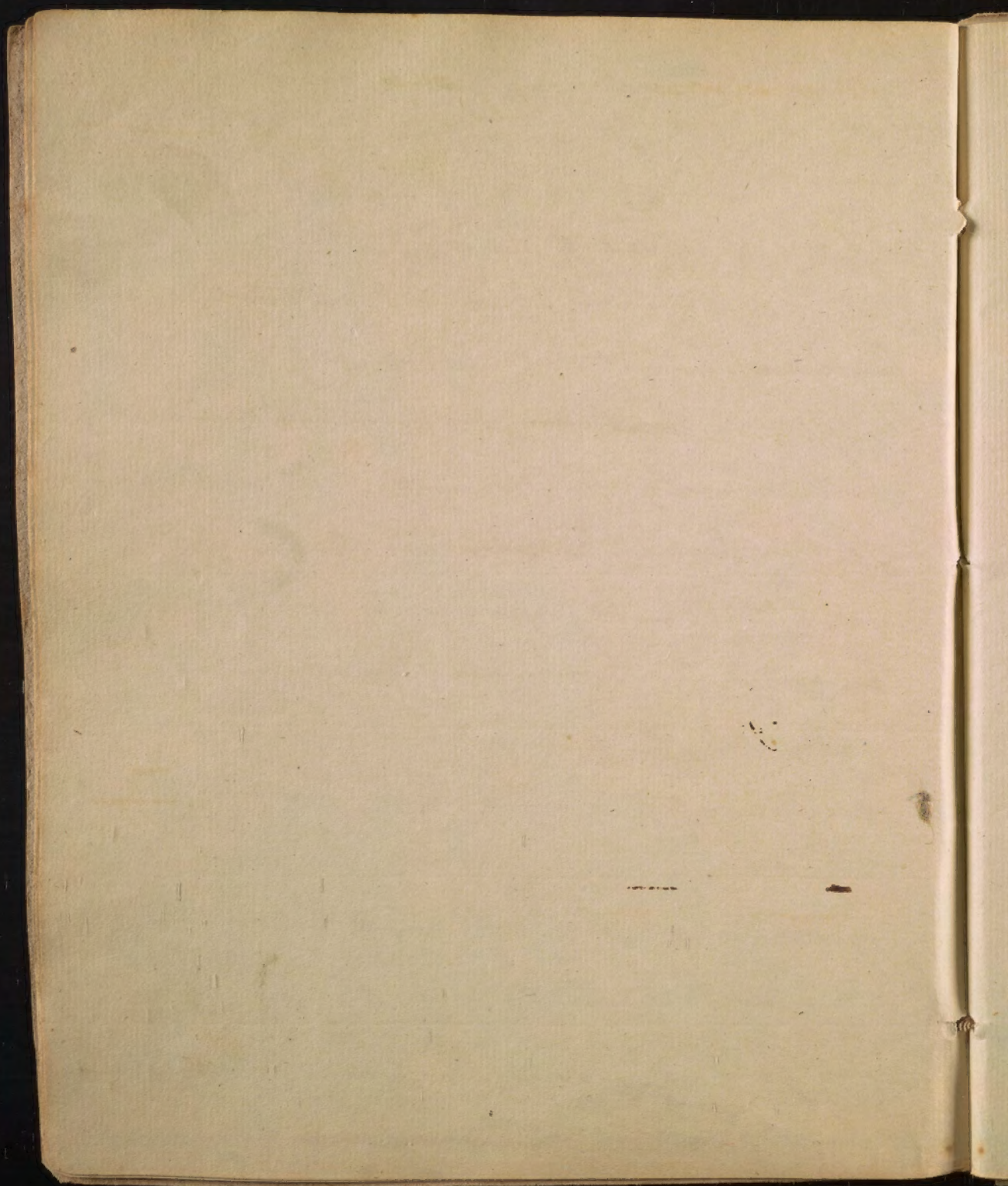
On the Prognosis in fevers.

This ^{was} ~~once~~ an important part of the business of
 a physician — ^{it} ~~was~~ when the practice of
 physic was confined to priests which was the
 case in the early ages of medicine. Since the
 professions have been separated, — the prog-
 -nosis has become a less part of the duty
 of a physician. Much has been written
 upon the subject of prognosis in fevers. Hip-
 -pocrates has left nearly a ^{of them.} volume, they
 have been copied by Celanus, Prosper Alp-
 -sius & many others. ~~but~~ I have once
 translated them in order to fix them
 more deeply on my memory, ~~and to my~~
 time might have been better employed,
 for the observations of ~~20~~ years have
 taught me that not one fourth

V Here I must remark that there is as
much a fashion in opinions both as to
facts as principles ^{in medicine}, as there is in dress, or
furniture. - I once heard of a man who
had a suit of cloaths that had been four or
five times fashionable in the course of his
life. The same may be said of many opinions
in medicine. They ^{same} are fashionable ^{& unfashionable} four
or five times in the course of a physician's
life. It is now the fashion to disbelieve cri-
tical days. - ~~without~~ Dr Brown has made
war upon them, probably because Dr Fuller
has declared himself an advocate for them.
I shall deliver ~~some~~ a few thoughts upon
the subject, & leave you to believe as much,
or as little as you please concerning them.

part of them have any foundation in truth or nature.

The first part of the prognosis of fevers relates to critical days. — Hippocrates laid the foundation for a belief in ^{critical days} ~~them~~. In the ~~the same~~ serenity & uniformity of the climate of Greece, ~~and the~~ no doubt favoured an uniformity in diseases. But further — the state of society ~~was~~ in Greece with respect to war & government, imparted a vigor to the human constitution ^{in diseases} which favoured the operations of nature, & contributed to make them visible to the eye of a physician. Every man in Greece was a soldier, and before the invention of fire arms, the life of a soldier gave the same vigor to the human body that it ~~does~~ ~~now~~ ~~has~~ a present



derives from ~~foreign~~ ^{foreign} ~~various~~ ^{various} ~~manners~~ ^{manners}. Under
 these circumstances, it is possible ~~that~~ ^{fevers}
 may have observed a degree of regularity of
 which in modern times under the pre-
 = like circumstances of variable climates
 & a thousand effeminate & debilitating
 customs we can now form no conception.
 In the simple ages of society, a ^{single} act of intem-
 = perance produces a fever whose symptoms
 & duration may be marked with the ut-
 = most degrees of accuracy. But in the advan-
 = ced stages of society after the body has been
 debilitated by excesses of every kind, ~~the~~ ^{the}
 similar act of intemperance shall pro-
 = duce
 a ~~fever~~ ^{series} of diseases whose symptoms
 degrees - and duration cannot be
 described, or even discovered. Shall we
 upon this acc^t. deny the existence of the
 symptoms & duration of the fever

✓ Let is remembered too that Hippocrates seldom
disturbed the operations of nature by any
medicines - he was a calm looker on upon
excretions - Bleeding vomits - purges - Blisters
& Incisions which interrupt the actions of nature
were remedies to which he ~~was~~ seldom or
never resort in fevers. -

+ The yellow fever ^{ch} appeared in
in 17th according to Dr. Smithell
Virginia ¹ evidently observed certain

produced in the uncorrupted state of the hu-
man body? - By no means - But further.

|| Critical days have been banished from Bri-
tain - from whence ~~not~~ simplicity, &
Nature have been banished in our dress -
diet - & manners, is that any reason why
they should be banished from America?

- Let us see with our own eyes - & adopt facts
that are presented to us - whatever systems
of Physic they might lead us to ~~embrace~~ or
reject. In London & Paris: - ^{there is a} ~~only~~ one fever.

The typhus ~~criticus~~ ^{In this fever} there is
^{critical day - frequently}
^{often} no ~~day crisis~~ - nay - no day of attack.

It begins & ends gradually - But have we
^{fevers in America?} ~~Other~~ [&] ~~fevers~~ ^{too} - yes - we have - fevers,
depending upon natural causes, and
appearing in constitutions in which
Nature still holds her empire. ^{The}
doctrine of critical days ^{as delivered by Dr Cullen} is as follows.

V It appears frequently in the yellow
fever from its first attack, and
intemissions are often induced in
this ^{stage of fever} ~~stage~~ by depleting remedies, and by
a change of air. [The man who denies
this fact must ~~be understood~~
~~as the former case~~
~~in evidence~~ ~~It must~~ suppose disease
to be cut out like a suit of cloaths, or
a pair of shoes of a definite & fixed
shape, and to be equally incapable
of being changed by constitⁿ persons,
climate, or peculiar mode of treatment.]

188 he says after Lince

- 1 The intermitting fever, the only original type of fever. The tertian & quartan - the only original intermittents. ^{it appears even in the plague itself.}
- 2 All fevers partake of this type - hence they are said to terminate on the 3rd 5th 7th 9th 11th 14th 17th and 20th days. They preserve the tertian form, till they arrive at the 11th when from the ^{diminution of morbid action} ~~cessation of activity~~, they put on the quartan form - hence the 14th 17th & 20th.

days ~~for~~ become critical. After fevers pass the 11th ^{This form is connected with greater debility} ~~the tertian form~~ ^{and polyuria} than they ^{can} here it appears chiefly in old people. However plausible this doctrine may be it has its difficulties. The critical days are not the same in all the works of Hippo-
-crates. Crises happen on even as well as uneven days in all countries.

I have only observed 3rd 5th 7th & 11th - In many hundred, or thousand ^{them} fevers - not observed at all. The present judicious treatment destroys them. (is as follows.)
D^r Sydenham's opinion & The natural ^{he supposes to be} Duration of a fever 336 hours. A quartan
= 4



6 months - a continual fast 16 days,
which make the same number of hours.

- ^{the} Cause - Constitution - treatment be
all the same - this might be true But
impossible. The doctrine hypothetical
& arose
- from theory of Concoction.

has proposed Another. He
Dr Balfour's Opinion. - rejects the critical
days of Hippocrates, and substitutes critical
periods, ^{which he assigns to the} 3 days before & after the full
influence of the moon. - ^{his respectable} ~~person~~ ^{character} entitle his opinions to our notice.
~~as relapses occur.~~ ^{There are} Some important facts
which support it.

1 Influence of the moon on tides - ^{2 on} ~~the~~
Regulation - and Agriculture - 3 on the wean
- ^{speedy} ~~the~~ on meat - disposing it when full ^{to} ~~on~~
putrefaction. ^{on Bacon & Cheese & Cornwell}
4 on maniacal & woman cases, 6

on the bile - most abundant during the
full ^{of the moon.} ~~the~~ These facts being admitted, the
Dr says from 16 years experience &
Observation in Bengal, he observed all

2
N Lind says he saw the same pheno.
in the marshes of 1762
- mena exactly as Dr Balfour relates
them, but ascribes them to the high
tides produced by the moon, increasing
the filth on the shore from which the
morbid miasmata were derived. p. 46

[This fever always preserved the Asiatic
type.] But this explanation of
the fact has been refuted by many
^{subsequent} observations - for it occurs equally
in the inland country several
hundred miles from the shores of
the sea & rivers.

chiefly those
 the fivers of ^{3 days} Country to attack ~~during~~
 days before or after the full or change of
 the moon. & Pelopius he says governs chiefly
 within those days. He says he governs
 his practice by these principles, ~~these~~ ^{both}
 1 In curing fivers. If they happened in the
 beginning of the 6th days - more powerful
 evacuant necessary - If towards the end
 - waited for the interval. Both then more
 certain - Or if ~~in~~ ^{they should occur} by any accident in
 the interval - the Bark ~~be~~ ^{should be} ~~applied~~ ^{applied} ~~before~~ ^{during which time} the 6 days ~~when~~ ^{the fiver}.
 becomes more obstinate from the influence
 of the moon. 2 He guarded better agst.
 uteruses - & 3^d He gained reputation by his
 predictions. He thinks the day of the
full & change rather the worst.

He says the same influence all
 over the northern hemisphere where

Dr Bruce says Intermittents & Epilepsy re-
- turned the 3rd day after the conjunction]

✓ I am the more disposed to
admit there from having lately
heard from Dr Richard, that fevers
are under the same lunar influence
in South America several hundred
miles from the seashore. The planters
expect their fivers to return on
those days, and guard accordingly
agst them. — The same ~~effects of the full~~ ^{effects of the full} moon are
Change of the moon are ^{taken notice of by} ~~were made~~ by Diemerbroeck above 100
years in the plague. He says more killed
died at those periods than any other. I
observed it in Yellow fever in 1767. Dr

tides are known.

He applies his principles extensively
even to inoculation for the small pox.
He was a man of genius & Candor - and
his Opinions well worth our Attention.

Upon these opinions I shall make
^{two}
~~one~~ general remarks.

1 That when there has been a universal
consent among all mankind in favor of
any one opinion - ~~There~~ there is some founda-
-tion for it in nature.

2 That there is no error that is not a
shadow of a truth. - All Errors of all kinds
are like counterfits in money. They
prove an original coin.

The Universal Consent of all nations
learned & unlearned -
& ages, in favor of certain days, and of
the influence of the moon in diseases,
& of ~~some~~ critical days or periods

Morely says fevers in Jamaica increased at these periods, & Dr Gillespie in the 6th Vol of Med. Journ. says sores grew worse & sloughed at these periods in the West Indies ^{critical days}

✓ Observed ~~there~~ distinctly in the yellow fever in Virginia in the year 1741, ~~by Dr~~ and all practitioners in Philad^a agree that ~~on~~ late Epi: of 1793 & 1797, 1798 & 99 - diseases shewed under all methods of treatment, a tendency to terminate on the 3rd, 5th & 7th Days - nor should we reject critical Days because fevers ^{ever} terminate on ~~2d~~ Days, - for the crisis (according to Dr Jackson) often happens on the ~~second~~ ^{3rd} critical day, where death or ^{a perceptible} recovery do not happen till the next day - In the former case the time of dying is only protracted, & in the latter, the recovery is imperceptible from mere debility.

Out of 60 continued fevers Dr Jackson tells us ~~that~~ in his account of the

afford a strong presumption of some truth
being ~~unmixed~~ connected with the error on
that subject. - what it is - remains yet
to be explored. I recommend the subject to
your ^{farther investigation} ~~farther investigation~~. Dr. Mitchell &
~~your friend Dr. Hoffman~~ what

The uses to be made of, we know &
believe. In ^{all the} ~~few~~ compounds, and
varieties of Intermittents - it is in the
bilious remittents of this Country - give
the bark 4 or 5 days not tertian or quar-
=tan in preference to others, where no
intermission appears, - also cordials or
tonics; - and evacuates on the tertian
days when most excess of excitement or
Action.

① I shall now proceed to Prognosis
from symptoms - chiefly from
my own Observations. Take notice diff in
different years in all fevers. 1st yellow fever. hoarse rattle
belching at the joints. 2nd in 1728 but in 1743. 3rd bad in 1798
good in 1793. 2nd in children & adults. 3rd red & black vomit.

Diseases of Jamaica 10 terminated on the 3rd
10 on the 5th; 20 on the 7th - 10 on the 9th - 5 on
the 11th - ~~2 on the 12th~~ & 2 on the 17th - In all
47 ended ^{favourably except one} on critical days. On days not criti-
cal 3 on the 13th. 1 on the 6th. 6 on the 8th. 1 on
the 10th - ~~none~~ all of which ended in death.
One on the 7th likewise ended in death. -

+ Dr Heberden says above 120 in the jail.

fever, and yet he saw ~~one~~ ^a recovery in
which it was 180. Above 120 dangerous in inf^y
fevers except Rheumatism, or just before a critical swelling.
The Intermitting pulse common in many
diseases without danger, or death. It occurred

in the Bilious plenary of 1788 in several
cases. It occurred in many cases in the late
cases. It occurs in persons in good health,
yellow fever without death. Some recovered with
it & a dissection shows in one person whose
heart & arteries were perfectly sound.
D^o.

a slow pulse in children is always
alarming, & indicates an Affection of the
brain. [The pulse in children varies w.
their age. - Is 130 - & 140 in a minute on the
day of its birth. During the first year it is

Pulse

4 volumes have been written on this subject.
 - we read of the undulatory - oscillatory -
 - irregular pulse - and we read ^{the} astonish-
 -ments of the predictions of Solano from a
 knowledge of the diff^r states of the pulse in acute
 Diseases. D^r Fullen's opinion of them. The more
 I have attended to it the less I am disposed to
 depend upon it. It deceives in old people.
 It deceives in children - It deceives in patients
 just before death. The full - ^{the weak} the hard - ^{the soft} the slow
 & the interm^t pulse all fallacious as to
 the issue of Diseases. - M^{rs} Fries; & my own
 case. - The only truths. 1 A pulse above
 + I once felt it 204 in a child in
 180 generally fatal. 2 A quick pulse - the
 the last stage of Hydropneumonia. -
 full & even hard - always alarming,
 - indicates the near approach of debility
 and death. A pulse between 60 & 70 in a fever
 lead, except in old people in whom it falls to 42. 30. 26.
 Its principal use to distinguish

from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 to 108
~~From~~ the 3rd from 80 to 108. The same during
the 4th 5th & 6th years. In the 7th year 72 - and
after 12 the same as an Adult which is
from 60 to 80. - It is however more easily
quickened than the pulse in Adults from
stimuli. A full meal quickens the pulse
12 Strokes in a minute. The pulse of Child:^s
best felt when they are asleep. - Now 15 - on
20 Strokes ^{less} below any of the highest numbers
mentioned in the different ages indicates
the brain to be affected.

. What makes critical days more
probable is - they occur in the fivers of
horses, This has been observed by Lancisi.
The crisis was generally on the 7th day.

Diseases of tone & debility - or the different
existing, not future,
Stages of the same disease - as depending on
excess, or defect of action. - a Scale much wanted
here.

Positions of the body -

Best on the sides - alike easy on both -
- Back alarming - still more if legs &
thighs are raised - worse of all - if the body
slips down in the bed. -

Voices

A Sharp - or grating tone - alarming - if not
natural. - ^{Paraphonia} Aphonia with hiccup - bad -
Dawling - favourable - Often continues
after a recovery. - Mr Gallbreath's Son recovered
the aphonia. Dr Hughes & Brown Davis paraphonia.
Senses

1 Eyes half closed unless a lax attendant - one
eye larger than the other - a small pupil -
whites - red - continual motion - or
winking - without brightness - soon when
- trying tears - ^{avoiding light - false vision - catching at} winking -
- ^{motes} - defect of winking,
- Glaring in consequence of it - all bad.

+ seeing a Rainbow Dismembered says is
always fatal. Double vision - alarming,
is owing to paralysis of the muscles of
one of the eyes ^{ch} prevents the direction
of the two eyes to the same object.

✓ I saw this symptom in the yellow
fever and in death - perhaps after
a crisis from mere debility. -

~~A description of an extension of~~
Mrs Rappers case. An opening of the nose
favourable. and an expansion of the force of
smelling.

It was remarkable that in the
yellow fever many people did not lose
their relish for tobacco. -

generally 115
Blindness fatal - voluntary tears favourable.

2 Deafness *Annulus Aurium* - bad - Deaf Deaf-
ness doubtful - good & bad - Dr Lind thinks
rather favourable - also Thurnham. An ex-
tension of this sense favourable. ^{restoration}
of hearing in persons long deaf. Mrs Fisher 2 hours before death.

3 Feeling - Insensibility to cold, burns - blisters
to the touch
&c bad. - but a sudden soreness of the limbs on
body ~~favours~~ favourable - Mrs Pittley's case.

4 Indistinct Speech bad - trembling tongue
portends Delirium - worse if attended with
a redness of the nose. Sensibility to cold in in-
flamed ^{good} fur - After great desires for it. -
tongue.

The darker & dryer the more danger. Distin-
guish dayness from sleeping wth mouth open,
from y^t which is occasioned by the disease. a tumor
of the tongue, ~~worse if with redness of the nose.~~ -
a ~~loss~~ ^{loss} of taste return of
taste favourable, especially for ^{artificial} food.

Articles as Coffee & Tobacco good. - The
mucous begins from the sides edges &
tip upon a recovery. Dark color continues
four or five ^{days} after a crisis. - It is said

not only
✓ This occurs in fevers ~~and~~ but in many
other diseases. It continued in one case 18
months after the small ~~pox~~. —

That a smearing on the middle line of the tongue denotes a uniplex - also on the tip and but in a less degree. -

Teeth

a viscid humor cleaving to them - also a dryness of them bad - gnashing of them denotes delirium.

Lips & Jaw

a hanging of the former, & falling down of the latter bad. a yawning is favourable. ^{also smearing} the smearing must be. Lox throat - in the close of

long a fever bad - ~~creatus~~ ^{creatus} good.

Extremities.

numos - Startings called subcultus ten-

- Dimos - bad - coldness on the wrists D^o

- It is said Redness in hands & feet fatal. -

Coldness to the knees & Elbows bad - One

case of a recovery with it. Immobility Ab^o

the crisis is favourable. V

a Chilly felt - on the advanced days of

a slow fever favourable. -

7 a suspension of Urine a bad sign
in the yellow fever and in ~~the~~^{the} high
degree of inflam^d action of all fevers.

✓ black, & slimy bad. —

Excretions -

Shows Debility & Stricture

1 Urine - pale - dark coloured bad - bloody

worse - Cloud good - Sediment better little

no Sign of Crisis in Rheumatism. +
difference in Sediments - an hundred Circum-

stances influence quality & quantity of Urine.

Mr Pule's fact. Dr Kullenhaus's. Crises often without
Sediment.2 Hypocrites ~~long~~ derives many of his
prognostics from the Stools. Smell - Consistency- cy & Color. no Smell - liquidity - Depos.- Time from natural color unfavorable.

Hence the phrase "bene olens & bene coloratus"

- one ~~is~~ green except of bile - white defect -except ^{it} in albumen tendency - white defect ofbile - Smell in Dysentery & bilious fever.- ter long Absence - favorable - a natural stool

once a day - critical - a command of

the Spiritus - discovered in flatulency -

Involuntary Stools, & green discharge after

inclination bad. - ~~There~~ worms

Excretions from the stomach.

Dark Col: bad - coffee col? & black d°

in the stools about the crisis - favourable.
 There a cautious agst patients rising in low
 fever to a chair - Often brings on Syncope
 & death. V

Sweats

3 Partial & profuse bad - the last should be
 checked - Formerly looked for as a crisis of
 all fevers - is ^{under our} accidental & only useful
 after 5 or 7th day.
 when they continue 24 hours in cont.
 best on critical days -
 fever & - a putrid taste - ~~bad~~ of the sweats
 bad - cadaverous smell ~~is ditto~~ - a milder
 favourable. ~~moder good~~ -
Abscipes

4 more frequent in Hippocrates' time
 when no V.S. was used - many of his
 prognostics founded on them. In the groin
 & throat in putrid fever - ^{sometimes} salutary. -
 Sores in other parts - even part^l mortification
 if early, but bad in the close of a long
 often favourable & ~~bad~~ Sores generally
 dry up in fevers - also Ulcers - and even

✓ also a return of any old disorder.

✓ There is sometimes extraordinary in the occurrence of this symptom in the lowest state of debility, but I have heard of many instances of it about the crisis of fever. In the 3rd volume of Haller's Bibliotheca Medica & Chirurgica there is a case related ^{of a man} in whom a priapism continued two hours after death, and Mohammed it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the venereal pleasures which awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his ^{erect &} body pointed towards heaven. I can easily conceive both facts to be true, for I shall say presently, that the same symptoms often attend the termination of a fever in life & death. —

Gonorrhea. When they break out again favorable.
 - rable. Blisters if had healed - turning red - be-
 - coming painful - or running - very good.

Priapism - a ^{lym.} good - fast in the
 Prison Ship. ~~on a scale of~~ N

Hæmorrhages

Less common since the general close of U.S.
 - and in the close of all fevers - ^{less dangerous} ~~not from~~
 the kidneys & arms - ^{than lungs or nose} - not so bad in the be-
 - ginning of fevers - common in the begin-
 - ning of Influenza. -

Scurvy - good. -

Countenance

The Hippocratic head - What is it? It
 is "Sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples -
 " cold contracted ears - lobes inverted - skin
 " of the forehead hard - stretched & dry - whole
 " face pale - black - livid - or a lead color."

- Resembling ancestors. - bad.
 sullen look ^{& from the} is natural color. bad.



State of the mind

Silent delirium worst - th w. lamptier better
 than dijection - firmness of mind favourable.
 Good temper good in the beginning - irritable.
 - ill good in the close - shows feeling to be
 restored - asking for things contrary to habits
 bad. - wit, or humor favourable.

Breathing -

Alternately quick & slow bad - Cold breath
 bad - a hollow sound ^{what owing to} in the breast & or a
 pitious moan bad & - Rattles ~~are~~ fatal.
~~Cold breath bad.~~ Swallowing.

Noise in swallowing bad - also only one
 or two Swallows at a time bad -
Swallowing - Swallowing - favourable. -

In the night or morning good - especially
 when refreshing - & a moist skin - gen-
 -erally precedes or accompanies crisis.

Appetite

Return of it - good - especially for artificial

+ Especially of Snuff. Ad: Herr's cases also Col.
Davis for his daughter's nurse. —

And no wonder - for such is the debili-
ty left in the system when all convulsive
& irregular action is over that many patients
like Gen^l Wolfe expire in the arms of
Victory. You may remember that
I mentioned debility as one of the
3 causes of death in a fever. The fact
is taken notice of by Dr Jackson. I have
seen it a hundred times. It should teach
us to double our diligence in the use of
stimuli about the time of the crisis of
fevers) —

Articles of it was Coffee & high seasoned food.
 when for unusual food - seldom favourable.
 when procured - seldom ~~truly~~ eaten - only
 tasted. The return of an old habit, or
 with chronic pain or disease good.

The return of Sleep & appetite the most
certain
favourable signs of returning health
that has been said on this subject

After all - ~~no true sign to that~~
 there is a good deal ~~certainty~~ of uncertainty in it.
~~as mentioned~~ I have seen patients

recovered with ^{had} all the good, & die with
symptoms ^{we have been mentioned.}
all the good, - False vision - coldness of the
extremities & of the ~~wrists~~ - This was Hippo:

erotic face has deceived me. Comes over
after a prancing - ^{I have seen} Not only low pulse, but

Assent pulse 36 hours & yet a recovery. A
case of typhus on the 20th day in which
the patient could neither see - hear -

not swallow - covered by glysters of
madira wine 3vi - Ciper 3p Ld 9: 90
every two hours. - Let us learn from
these facts two things. - 1 not to progress.

• To promise cures, and to predict the
• issue of acute diseases whether in life
or death, are equally marks of Quackery.
There is
+ no fever without danger, & no danger
in a fever, so great, as not to end in a
recovery. I always avoid, & shun inquiries.
But if forced to give an answer it is al-
ways. — "I have seen persons recover who
were as bad as you, & I have seen persons
die who did not appear to be half so bad."

+ I shall conclude our lectures on fever
by remarking 1 That there is often a
great increase of heat after a fever. ^{See}
^{a case of} ^{whom was naturally corpulent}
recalled, a lady in this city who had
been confined 6 weeks with a low
remittent fever & who came down stairs
better than ^{the} ^{was} before her confinement to

- ticate in acute diseases. except we wish
to gain a character for sagacity or skill by
~~declaring~~ predicting death in all cases. & ^{ex} 2.
never to give a patient over in a fever. +

I have often lamented the want of
precise terms to designate the ^{different} degrees of indis-
-position & danger. ^{also} Different terms to express
the same degree in different countries. E.g.
"Unwell" & ~~poorly~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ common words to
express slight indisposition in Pennsylvania.
- "poorly" - or "mighty poorly" in Maryland
& Virginia - "sneezing" in New Engl? and
"cough" in Holland. The same difference &
ambiguity in the use of ~~many~~ other terms
to denote higher degrees of indisposition. For
this reason I have long wished for a
scale ² which should express these degrees with
the same certainty & precision as the

her sick room. 2 Persons after fevers often
acquire a fresh stock of health, & get rid
of old chronic diseases. This is a curious
fact in the Animal Economy, and I beg
it may be remembered, for it is of ex-
tensive application. It depends upon
Stimuli of Aliment, ^{or acting} - exercise upon the
the action of Stimuli, but, fresh on the
accumulated excitability which I before
observed to succeed the crisis of a fever, ^{or} com-
pleting it into more excitement was
was before natural to the system. ^{or strength than} I shall
hereafter mention so many facts of the
same kind as to establish from them
a new ~~law~~ or a general law in the
system. Incontinentia of Urine of 18 years
standing was suspended by a fever - see fact by
Dr Spence in 2^d vol; of Epidemic book. ~~Woman~~
of an old head Ach by bilious fever. 3 The
body is elongated, or grows long after a fever. This
is obvious in intermittents, & Hydroceph. internus.

✓ We come now to local inflamm^{ns} as they are called. They are 5. 1 ^{Diphtheria} membranes - as pleura peri-
- toneum - pericardium - capsular ligament of joint &c
2 mucous membrane as nose, fauces - larynx -
3 muscular fibre as Rheumatism & Gout.
4 Cellular membrane - as Phlegmon - &
5 Skin as Erysipelas - They all depend on general causes - and are changed into each other. -

Thence the reason why most common be-
ing Barbadoes,
most severe in Southern states & in Minnesota.
Robust people it is true have it, but only
after great exasperation - not near so often as
weakly people, with irritable or excitable
Arterial systems. - Stillinger describes
Pneumonitis & tracheitis epidemic in all
Seasons - when the \bar{F} was never lower than
76° generally after rain & cool days.

+ The pain in the side shows the whole system to be affected - for it most frequently arises from an Affection of the intercostal muscles - hence the increase of the pain - in inspiration - -

Pneumonia

The ~~farther~~ further, we advance, the more I am satisfied that ^{diseases} all depend upon a predisposing debility.

This debility occurs ~~as~~ with incontestable marks in all inflam^d fevers, & especially in Pneumonia. Hence we find this disorder ^{Disorder} ~~often~~ frequent in weak habits, and after debilit^d diseases. ^{by inducing} The causes which induce it ~~indirectly~~ ^{indirect debility} are, labor - great exercise ~~leading~~ to the degree of fatigue ^{and} excess in eating & drinking. ^{cause w: is directly} ~~with~~ ^{deleterious} ~~these~~ ^{deleterious} ~~are~~ ^{deleterious} ~~which~~ ^{deleterious} ~~and~~ ^{deleterious} ~~cause~~ ^{deleterious} generally ~~exacerbates~~ ^{exacerbates} viz. Cold. The pain we feel from breathing very cold air is from its debilit^d action on the lungs. These causes produce their effects chiefly primarily upon the external surface of the body. - Thus I call every part external th ~~is~~ ^{is} exposed to the action of the external air. - ~~As~~ Of course I include the lungs & throat. +

The body being previously debilitated

V I moved this formerly. 1 From Pneumonias
occurring only in the Spring, or in a warm
spell of weather in winter. 2 From their
being ^{scarcely} known in ^{Canada} India & China, & in
this Country in a uniformly cold winter.

✓ This is proved by the difficulty & ~~disagreeable~~ pain
with which we breathe in ~~the open air~~ on
a cold day.

3 From their making their first attack
in a warm room - a warm bed - or
after the body had been heated to ~~it~~ by
violent exercise while it was exposed to
the ^{cold} air. From these facts we may learn
to correct a common, but erroneous
phrase viz: catching cold. when we
contract an ~~fever~~ inflammation ^{in this way}, it would
be more proper for ~~the most part~~
to say we catch a heat.
✓ on many acc^{ts}

29: by Cold bro't on ¹²⁵ by some exciting cause,
a disease is ~~caused~~ by ~~one of two causes~~.

~~1st that, or 2nd~~ The most common is Heat.

^{Cold ^{is} induces direct debility}
Debility always produces excitability. Heat
is a stimulus - and when applied to the body
in a weak & excitable state produces action.
The lungs partake most of this debility -
hence they are soonest excited into action,
or in other words ^{into} inflamⁿ: - V

[Thus far ^{theory} our ~~business~~ is plain - But is
~~not~~ heat the only exciting cause of inflamⁿ?
on the contrary - do we not often see it ex-
cited by Cold -? yes we do. - How shall
we account for it? as follows. I promise
that Cold never produces increased action
~~except~~ in the lungs unless they have been
previously exposed to heat. The lungs
then are first debilitated by the long ap-
plication of cold to them perhaps during
a whole winter - a few ~~soon~~ warm



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days occur in ~~the~~ ^{the Spring}. The excitability of the
lungs is augmented by the heat of these days - but
their debility continues the same. A cold day
succeeds to these warm days - but the coldness
of this day is relative only. To the debilitated &
highly excited lungs it is warm, and by
its stimulus produces increased action, or
inflammation. - To illustrate my meaning
let me us suppose a body ~~to~~ apparently frozen
to death bro't into this room. What remedies
shall we use to revive it? - Why cold water,
~~or application of snow or ice~~ - For cold as
this ^{water} ~~body~~ ^{is} ~~is~~, ^{it is} they are warmer than the
apparently dead body before us, - and altho'
~~they~~ ^{it} would be debilitating to ~~our~~ our bodies
whose temperature is so much above the
temperature of the cold water - ~~in~~ ~~on~~
~~Ice~~, yet to the frozen body before us whose
temperature is below them ~~they~~ ^{it is} ~~are~~ warm,
and of course gently stimulating. -

Appearance of the
V. It is remarkable that the ^{symptoms} ~~symptoms~~
of Pneumony are much influenced by
V.S. — The early use of this remedy in
some cases prevents them altogether — while
in other cases it produces them by relaxing
the vessels of the lungs & thereby forming
those effusions which produce pain & ^{cough}
cough — It is from the effects of V.S. in
the former cases, that I formed the
opinion, I formerly delivered that
there is a pure idiopathic inflam.
tion without topical affection. —

I hope gent. we are now out of the wilderness. If the solution of the cause of inflammation^{is} is satisfactory - we have passed the pons asinorum, and our theory will stand every difficulty that it will ^{meet} with hereafter.] -

From what has been said - it follows that Pneumony is a disease of the whole System - and that the lungs are affected in a secondary manner only, & that too in consequence of their being the weakest part of the widely extended surface of the body.

That this is really the case, I infer from the symptoms of it - not appearing for several hours, & sometimes days after the inflammation^{is} formed, & the patient is confined to his bed. ✓

Formerly, great pains were taken to prove a difference between Pleurisy & Pneumony. Now one disease - from one cause - and ~~it~~ has one set - & requires the same remedies. -

v of the system

They are now included in the generic name
 of Pneumonia. — ^{which} Dr Cullen defines "again
 "in any part of the breast — difficult re-
 -piration — Cough — & fever". — Dr Cullen makes
 two species. viz: Peripneumony & pleurisy. —

Unnecessary. I shall ^{first} ~~only~~ mention the variety
 in the symptoms — ^{in all} ~~and then~~ the cases ^{of Pneumony} ~~in which~~
~~cases~~ and then divide them into 3 species, or ^{states}

1 The pain when in the breast is obtuse —
 in the sides acute. The breast includes
 shoulder — & extends to the lowest part of diaphragm.

2 The respiration is most difficult in
 inspiration — patient cannot lie — on the
 affected side — sometimes so he cannot
 move himself in bed, or if forced in a
 sitting posture cannot lie down. —

3 The Cough is ^{dry} humid — or bloody.

4 The pulse — is full & hard — or full &
 soft — or small & soft. —

5 The fever is generally attended with ex-
 -cess of action — but there are ^{of pneumonia} cases in
 which there is a defect, and even symp-
 toms of ~~great~~ ^{great} ~~mined~~ great debility or



typhus mitior. -

In treating of the cure of
~~The primary and secondary~~ pneumonia,
 I am obliged to divide it into 1 Pneumonia
 vera. 2 pneumonia notha. & 3 pneumonia
 typhoides - or - attended with typhus mitior. -

1 Pneumonia vera - Symptoms - "Acuter
 pain in the breast - or acute in the side.
 - difficult respiration - ^{quick} hard pulse - and
 great heat - and ^{painful} ~~violent~~ cough, ~~or~~ with
~~pleurisy~~ - moist - or bloody expectation"

The Remedies are - all those which were
 formerly mentioned for inflam^d fevers
 except cold. ^{in the degree formerly mentioned.} I shall briefly repeat them.

1 Copious Bleeding. ^{in last m. phinson} I once drew 140 ounces
 & once 104, in 4 days in Col Thaxley.
 in all from one patient in five days.
 I have frequently bled 6 and 7 - and twice
 12. 14 times in the ordinary duration of
 the disease & always with success. Dr
 Cullen prefers it on the affected side. It
 may be used on the 5th or even 7th or

+ Among other advantages of copious
bleeding - it ~~for~~ terminates the disease
without cough or expectoration, and
effectually prevents the foundation being
laid for pulmonary consumption. -

went to the 14th 130 I see sign of suppura-
a later day if hard pulse attends, I have had
-tion. It does not check exuberant.
Omission to lament not bleeding ends - but

never - never too much in this disease. -
In ~~some~~ ^{you find} alarming cases, I throw aside all re-
-gard to ^{your own} reputation. The life of ^a patient

should be your first object - & tho' you may
now & then lose both - ^{reputation & patient} yet in the course
your lives, you will reap the fruits of your
skill and integrity. - (Dr. Wastley, case. also
2 venient purges and Clysters.

3 Neutral salts with Antimonials so as
to excite a vomit - also I make
not - made pleasant with liquorice. -

4 Blisters. In what stage shall we apply
them? In every stage. Immediately
after V.S. - they are safe & proper - when
applied to the part affected. - Stimulus
fuble during the exult of action to be felt.
- They moreover evacuate & thereby lessen
tension - pain - & action. - In the case, if
defect of action occurs, they gently



stimulate & excite it.

5 Demulcents drinks - such as flaxseed - and
bran tea & Barley water with figs or raisins.

6 moist & warm vapor received into the
lungs - from simple water. All impreg:
except Vineg & unimpreg. ~~& other heated~~.
- nations ~~heated~~. - This is ~~far~~ most pro-

-per About the 5th day when ~~exp~~ oppression
is great and expectoration difficult. This
Vapor by its warmth stimulates the lungs
& excites them to discharge the matter w.
^{This matter is effused Serum.}
oppress them. - [But how do we reconcile

this, with the ~~the~~ explanation formerly gi-
- ven of the action of Cold on the lungs? 8
Cold is a Stimulus to the lungs - ^{in any case,} why
not employ it here instead of heat? 9
answer its Stimulus is confined to one
stage only of the disease viz, when debi-
- lity is greatest - i.e. before action is begun
in the lungs, & when the lungs are highly
impregnated, (if I may be allowed the ex-
- pression)

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with excitability. In the present stage when warmth is indicated, the excitability is nearly wasted from the lungs, ^{so that} and the relative stimulus of cold ~~is~~ falls below ^{their} the sensibility of the ~~kin~~ and instead of exciting, would only act as an indirect stimulus, & thereby increase their debility. — They are now in the ~~the~~ same state that the system is in when an inflammⁿ, or yellow fever ends in typhus — and hence the necessity of a change of the medicine required to relieve them.] For the same reason that warm vapor is proper to open & discharge the breast,

7 Volatile Alkali is highly proper to promote expectoration by stimulating & exciting the lungs. ʒ^r v an ʒ^{ss}. Symp^l of horseradish may be given to answer the same intention. Flow much. — from D^r Fullen.

V except it be before expectoration is
come on, but for the most part ~~the most~~
part the —

Are Opiates proper in this species? By
no means in the beginning - But in the
progress of the disease - when ^{the} Cough becomes
very troublesome especially ^{at night} by which means
the body is exposed by rising, & turning in
bed to fresh cold, & to the lungs to fresh
irritation from coughing.

Is Cold Air proper in the ~~beginning~~ of this
Disorder? no - ~~and for not only because it~~
~~is sometimes the exciting cause in the way~~
~~that has been mentioned, but because the~~
- inflammation in the lungs even in the begin-
- ning is of the asthenic kind - is con-
- nected with debility, altho' in every other
part of the body it is of the sthenic kind.
Pneumony - we see then ^{frequently} depends upon
mixed action - Excess in every part of
the arterial system - ~~but~~ except the
lungs. For the same reason that Cold sh.
be avoided in the ^{great} beginning, heat should
be avoided likewise. It is ^{too} stimulating

✓ I confine this only to Pneumony. In that Inflamⁿ of the lungs which occurs in Measles, and the small pox a much colder temperature of air may be applied to the lungs with Safety & Advantage, as in these two diseases there is no predisposing debility.

+ This disease is apt to occur. ~~was found in a young child of 4th yr - & 2^d time - Alive at 8th but phthisical - fits evident or obstinate occurred in Spring or fall - he had good health in the intervals. —~~

≠ Dr. Griseb says he found the pulse in some cases imperceptible in Pneumony, but that it rose with the Section.

produce 134
It tends to ~~increase~~ ^{produce} indirect debility - when
moderate, it removes it. It ^{to} never exceeds 60° ✓

~~Setting~~ Among all the means of taking
down the tone of the system, formerly men-
tioned, none - of more consequence than
setting up. The heat of the bed increases the
Action of the arterial system. In setting up
a caution - before the fire. +
Sometimes Debility follows copious V.S. - here Windel

Pneumonia Notha

"Pain in the breast, or side - difficult in-
spiration - patient can not lie on either
or only on one side, - or cannot lie down
at all - no cough - pulse sometimes
hard & more frequently soft & full, accom-
panied with pyrexia." - The last symptom
viz: pyrexia distinguishes it from Catarrh.

Its ^{proximate} ~~predominant~~ Cause is ~~effusion~~ ^{defect}
~~of action in the lungs~~ from effusion of
blood, or serum by exud & continued by defect of action.
This is
fully ~~also~~ ^{ascertained} not only by its ^{proximate}
causes, but & remote causes, but by the

✓ Sometimes very size - especially After the measles,
but no relief from it. How shall we reconcile
V.S. with the debility ~~of~~ & defect of action ^{wh.}
occur in this species? - & easily. 1 Defect in
partial - in every other part of the system,
there is excess - & even in the lungs, except
in the beginning. 2 The ^{action between} ~~Solids & fluids~~ Solids &
fluids destroyed. The fluids in excess - the
Solids debilitated - V.S. restores the natural
ratio, & restores equal circulation.

numerous dissections of Morgagni. -

Its predisposing causes are whatever debilitates the system - long application - or alternate application of heat & cold - intemperance - Gout - intermitting - or nervous fevers - measles & sometimes small pox.

Its exciting causes ^{the same as Vera.} ~~heat & cold.~~ -

It differs from the Vera in attacking less robust habits, and being accompanied with less inflammation. ^{& consumptive} But people often die with it. There is moreover in this species more frequently ^{viz. Vera} an effusion of blood, - in the former of Serum. It attacks suddenly & oftentimes at night.

From the suddenness with which it attacks & the same of its cause, - viz: effusion of blood or serum I have taken the liberty to call it the apoplexy of the lungs.

Cure

- 1 Copious Bleeding. I tried in my own case near 3xx & in D^r Helmer's 3xxx ^{here we act as in apoplexy.} in 24 hours. - Blood dense - seldom viz.
- 2 Blisters to the Side or Breast.



3 Warm Vapor rec^d into the lungs. -

4 pediluvium.

5 Vol. Alkali -

6 Stimulating drinks - Mustard Whey.

7 Opium - I have given ~~in~~ & taken it im:
mediately After V.S. with Advantage. -

Cold Air to be avoided. - Demulcents rel:
ieve myopia - goes off without a Cough.

Pneumonia typhodes. -

" Pain - for in the sides or Breast - difficult
respiration - humid cough - sometimes
bloody expectⁿ - sometimes neither - pulse
small - a little hard - but soon soft and
weak - accomps^d with fever? -

This its proximate cause is small
excep^t, but great defect^y of action. Supposed to
depend on ~~contagion~~ ^{human or} miasm^a or effluvia.

- It is possible it ~~is~~ is accompanied ^{tho} with
in the fall. The bilious plagues of the
Southern States, is this Disease. - Often

✓ It generally comes on with a Vomiting.
Sometimes green matter is discharged,
and in the close highly foetid bilious stools.
Sometimes
It ~~often~~ ends in a tedious typhus.
I have seldom seen it a pleurisy come on
with Vomiting & was not acute - dangerous
or fatal. -

attended ^{the bilious} vomiting & ^{in death} terminates with
hiccups on the 3rd or 4th day. — Gen Lee
died with it. — It occurs in the Spring when
no calculation has taken place. I have
seen it twice in the Spring. Huxham
describes it likewise in Spring & Winter.
— It is sometimes accompan^d with an eris-
ipelatous or milinary eruptions. May-
ham describes pringles ab^t the Thoul-
der with it. — Petechiae have likewise
in some cases attended it. It is very com-
mon in Sweden & Russia. also in Southern States.
Like the last it arises chiefly debi-
litated habits, especially — by intermitting
fever. Blood drawn covered with very dif-
ferent from the two last — It is covered
with a thin livid pellicle, which adheres
to the sides of the glass bowl. Below it
is a tumor, like molasses which ^{flows} ~~floats~~
upon moving the bowl, but which is
confined by the pellicle of inflam^d.

V Dr Chalmers forbids U.S. in all antem-
-nal pneumonias - & cures them by
sweating. But these are diff^r from the
Typhodes, - they are the interm^d fever, with
inflam^d symptoms. Dr Chinn who has
practised physic near 50 years in Somerset
County Princip Ann declares that he never saw
a true pleurisy - all Typhodes. Sometimes
after the blood has ~~been~~ appeared discolored, such
symptoms occur as to indicate U.S. again. This
done in 1808 in the case of Maryland - & his blood
very sizey. - State of the system sh^d govern.

mort, which covers it, by adhering to the
bowl. —

It is a dangerous disorder & requires both
Skill & vigilance.

Cure.

1 ~~to bleed~~ to Bleeding necessary or proper to
begin it? The disease generally comes on
with so many symptoms of Atheria infl² that it is ^{sometimes} not known till blood has been
drawn. The appearance of the blood sh^d?

deter from a 2nd bleeding & the prevalence
of it in a neighbouring should forbid it
altogether, unless hardness ^{be} considerable in
the pulse & the pain & difficulty of breath-
ing ^{be} great. — ~~Delamane~~ ✓

2 vomits — especially in the autumn. 2. Blisters.

3. Stimulants. (a) wine whey. (b) Turpentine.

(c) Vol. Alth. & (d) Opium.

(e) warm vapor. + (f) Bark — given wth
~~to the same~~

~~to Blisters~~ Succup in McCaige case ¹⁷⁸⁹ at major

Moore after partial cold sweats had come on.
Often given th in Delamane & Maryland
in this disease. gave it twice this year 1792-3
^{was in Home's & Miss Wright's cases.}

V Three termination of topical inflam.ⁿ —
resolution - suppuration - & gangrene.

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Danger to be apprehended

The ~~terminations~~ in all the 3 species
is from the violence of fever - difficulty of
breathing - partial sweats - dryness of Cough in
the Uera - shifting of the pain & delirium.
The turgescence & redness of the face - head
most common in the notula - this &
the typhoides are most dangerous. V

the Pneumony & particularly
Sometimes ~~the~~ the Uera terminates in
suppuration producing
Abscess or Uornica, or Empiema. The first in
the lungs - the 2nd between the lungs & pleura
in the cavity of the thorax. - generally from a rupture.
The signs of them are - "no remission before the
1st day - or signs of resolution with a suppressed
expectoration, - difficulty of lying in a horizontal
position, or on both sides, - shivering, or chilly
fits - the pulse becomes quicker, - softer, - & some-
times fuller, - the pain ceases - but cough
& dyspnoea increase with fever as on hectic
every night". These remarks from Dr Cullen. all
confirmed by my own Observations. To this
I can add swelling in one leg or thigh. London 18th

These Gent. have I delivered
you my theory of fever and
a method of treating it in
all its different states founded
upon that theory. Some of
you have been told that
this theory is to be found in
Herric's medical histories
& reflections, & in one of the
Ancient Physicians. I have
carefully searched ^{Dr} Herric
and find ~~the~~ only two sentences
that could have been perverted
to so as to ~~mean any~~ ^{apply to the}

Subject in question. In treat-
ing of the dilatation of the
heart, he says "that in

new Undertakings. we expect to send
you a copy of our proceedings by the first
vessel that sails for London.

we submit ~~it~~ to your consideration
whether ~~petitions & remonstrances~~ ^{petitions} from
whether a representation of all the friends
of the ^{in Great Britain} Africans in a national conven-
-tion would not ~~as~~ have more weight

with ~~your Government~~ in pressing an
abolition of the Slave trade than the
petition ^{societies and} petitions of single individuals ~~on~~

also action of the slave trade societies and
solitary petitions of single individuals
have hitherto had with your power =

"irritable habits, an
irregularity of in the
circulation is produced
by fever". But is this
irregularity in the action
of the action of ^c muscular
fibres of the Arteries, or
is it a Convulsion ^{and} ~~also~~ ^{and}
- lagoon in every respect
to a Convulsion in the
nerv: system? The
2nd passage is as follows
"many phenomena
in the symptoms denote
of fever point out a
Spasmodic Affection
or disordered action of the
extreme blood vessels

as the real cause of fever.
Is this a correction of the
fibres of the whole arterial
system? By no means; it
is Sydenham's proximate cause
of fever in other words.

I have not read ~~all~~ but few
of the Axioms ^{except} besides Hippocra-
tes & Celsus, but have consulted
them often, & have carefully
examined ~~the history~~ ^{all} of their
opinions in the histories of
medicine, & have found no
one idea, or word that would
have suggested the theory of
fever I have delivered. I do not
~~quote~~ ^{quote} of the insinuation ~~there~~
~~shows~~ therefore I believe to be
as false in the latter as I have
found it to be in the former quotation.

+ In Vol: 11th of Medical Commentaries
cases are related of tubercles being
found in the lungs - when no cough
had preceded. —

It is seldom or perhaps never possible to check
a tendency to Abscess, when completely begun. ~~It off~~
It breaks of itself sometimes, & patients recover
when not of consumptive habits, or when not
debilitated by its long duration. In a malignant -
Capt Lawrence & Dr Franklin's - & Jos. Montgomery,
cases. - ^{The matter is} generally accompanied by a bad smell.
Vanswieten's directions for breaking ~~the~~ it - I have
not tried them. Much oftener continues for
months or years without breaking, & ends in
death ~~was~~ by destroying the lungs. Sometimes
produces death in its rupture, as in Phillips's
boy. Sometimes occurs without cough as
in Phillips boy & Miss Loxley. She ~~he~~ was
soured w: ^{the} pain in her side &c. I bled her frequently,
& cured her. It returned - she was afraid of
Abs. & sent for another physician - He ~~he~~
: moved her till the effusion ended ⁱⁿ an
Abscess - from this time no cough, ⁺ [↑] ~~nor~~
even quick pulse, till a few weeks



complained of great ¹⁴¹pains in her lower limbs &
before death - ~~she~~ could lie only on one side from
this symptom only, & from the preceding knowledge
I had - of her constitution & disease I ventured
to declare ⁺ she had an abscess in her lungs.
She died, & I was called upon to open her. I wished
to avoid it - but it was impossible - I found
one side of the lungs sound - But ^{the} side on
which the pain had been seated, ~~was~~ had a sack
which cont? ^{ed} of matter which had consumed
all that side of the lungs.

Hydrothorax - deprecated by Dr Brown,
to deter from copious B.S. - It probably
never saw an American pneumonia.

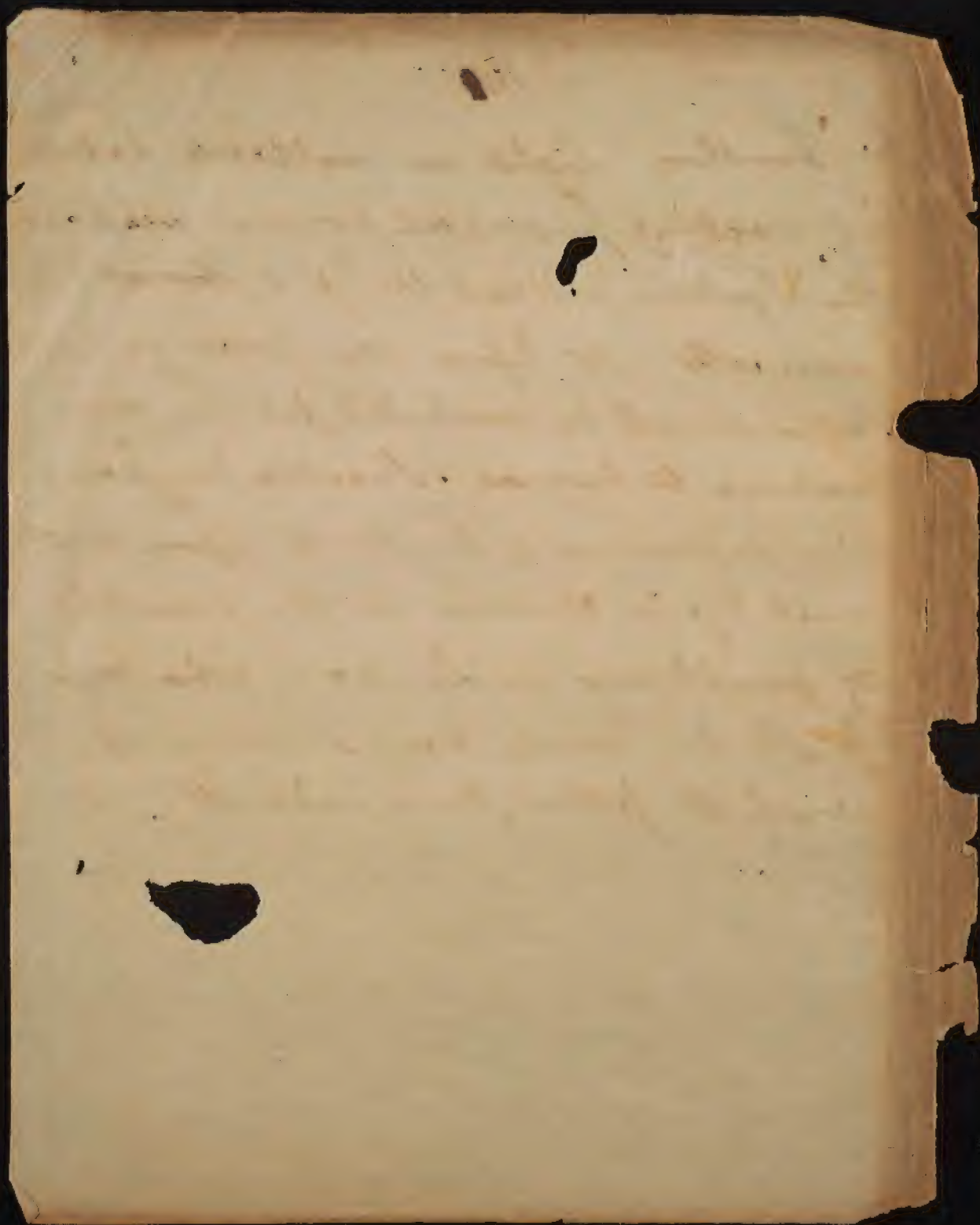
Empiema - cured by Operation
in Russia.
a person cured by a wound in a duel,
Dr Hunter's idea of a puncture into the
lungs in an abscess of the lungs.

X. Further - Light in visitable habits
by wasting physical power weakens
the system, & Heat & light ~~forces~~ are
connected - to lessen the former, the
latter should be excluded from our
rooms & houses. Practice in Spain.

~~It is dispensable to ventilation.~~

~~The influence of Darkness upon Ani-~~
~~mal life is obvious in the practice~~
The ~~of~~ poulterers in London ^{always} keep
fowls in dark coops where they
wish to fatten them suddenly. The

exclusion of light lessens the consumption
of excitability, and favours the growth
of the Animal. = p: 141





Catarrh - called also Influenza -

^{& increased}
" a preternatural ^{& increased} excretion from the nose -
fauces & Bronchiae accomp^d with cough - or sneezing
& fever."

Its proximate cause is excess of action
~~It arises from two causes viz~~
in the vessels of the nose - fauces, & bronchiae
from the ^{absolute} stimulus of heat, or the ~~relative~~
~~stimulus of cold~~, or from Contagion.

Its predisposing causes are the same as
pneumonia - but in a greater degree. The
Indians have pneumonia, but never Catarrh
from ~~cold~~ heat or cold. The more the system is
debilitated the more disposed it is to receive this
disorder from the changes in the Air.

The most frequent ^{or universal} source of Catarrh ^{is} of
Contagion. Books of medicine abound with
histories of this disease being epidemic in Europe
from the year 1323 to the year 1784. It is to
be lamented that we have no records of its
visits to America. I have only been able
to find out that it was epidemic here in
1733. 1749. 1761. 1771-2. and 1789. - I

I see old Epidemic book.

✓ Strange! Civilians say that in the state
of nature "the sight of a man, ^{is} ~~was~~ the
signal of battle". - There we see even in
Society - the intercourse of Strangers is the
signal of disease. - The natural & moral
world here both declare the truth of the words
of the poet that "the greatest foe to man - is man".
Dryden.

perfectly remembers it in 1761. & 1771-2. It's ap-
 -pearance in America is taken notice in ^{by} De Gil:
 of Duff in 1761
 whilst - it appeared the year afterwards in
 Britain & in many other parts of Europe.
 - It is the most universal epidemic ^{to which} in the
 the human body is exposed - probably from
 little danger attending it, it is ^{to} avoided.

What or from whence is the origin of this
 contagion? - fact. from St. Kilda. - Is it
 produced in this manner by the crew of
 Strangers in different Countries? Dr. Blane's
 facts upon this subject are curious. Quers
 were often excited by mixing even healthy
 crews. The sickness in the American Army
 in 1776 probably from this cause. not so
 in 1775 when they were composed only
 of men of one country at Cambridge.
 Difference of diet, & manners may give
 such a difference of perspiration as or
 breath as to produce a stimulus suff. to
 excite fever or Catarrh. Breath ^{of perspiration} of the

V And 2^{ly} If it was in the air why does
not a whole city or country take it at
once - it generally requires 6 weeks to
pass thro' a large town. It is taken in
suspension by the breath.

Greenlanders who live on whale oil so offensive that strangers are driven from their Society by them, especially from their Churches where these matters are most confined. —

It has been supposed to be generated by a peculiar Constitution of the Air. But this is absurd - for $\dot{\gamma}$ appears in ~~all~~ every season & every kind of weather [In 1679 it was preceded by wet weather in London] This appears from the histories of the disease by Sydenham - Boerhaave - Hillary & Kully & from some facts preserved of it in this Country. Read history of it in 1771-2. & compare it with the mild - dry & agreeable weather which preceded the Catarrh in 1789^V.

I refer you to Dr Cullen for general history. I

shall give history of it in Philad.^a in 1789.

The ~~weather in Sep^r Oct~~ ^{latter end of Aug^r & Sep^r} marked with several cool days. & on the 26th and fires became agreeable. The month of

V many complained of great itching in the
eye ^{lids} ~~balls~~ - in some they were swelled - ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ
in most others there was Ophthalmia - and
in ~~all~~ ^{many} an effusion of water from the eyes.

In many it came on with Sore throat & hoarseness,
which continued in some instances thro' the
whole disease.

145 no rain for 6 weeks.

Sep^r was day - cool & pleasant. In the begin-
ning of Octob^r - this disease was bro^t from
New York by the delegates & members of the
Episcopal Convention to this city from New-
York. How it came there I don't yet know.
Its ^{general} symptoms were - Lapsitude - chills &
fever. - In the Head

acute pain especially in the eyeballs - and
between them. Abscesses in three cases in
the frontal sinus discharged thro' the nose. ✓

Great pain in ^{the inside of} One or both ears - & deafness
& several Abscesses from them. ^{In some swellings behind the eardrums.} Nursing 50

times a day & running from the nose 10
times as to inflame the nose & upper lip in
such a manner as to induce ^{swelling -} sores &
Scabs in many people. In some the nose

Dropped blood - in others discharged streams
of it to the quantity of 320 in one case. ^{In most obstructed, so as render}
^{breathing thro' it difficult.}

In some a defect of taste - in others a bad taste
which cost? thro' the whole disease. In some
a want of appetite - in others it was natural.
In some a pruritus was felt in the mouth



as if it had been inflamed by holding pepper
in it. Some had swelled jaws, & many com^{pl} of
the tooth ache. I saw one case attend^d w. coma.

In the Breast, many complained of
Dyspnea - ^{some} a few of pains in the sides and
Chest - a Cough was universal - Sometimes
it alternated with the affections of the head
before described - Sometimes it preceded - &
Some times followed them. This Cough was
painful - & in some instances convulsive,
like the Chincough. One or two died with
it. many spit blood with it. I saw several
in whom the disease seemed to affect the
Trachea chiefly. In these there was great
difficulty of breathing & in ^{one} ~~some~~ case
Aphonia. I heard of one case in which it
produced Cyanotic tracheitis. The fatal
cases were generally attend^d with pneumonia & other.

The Stomach was in some instances
affected with nausea - & vomiting, but
this was far from being an universal
symptom. -



I met with four cases in which the disease fell upon the bowels & went off with a diarrhoea. In general they were costive or regular.

The limbs were affected with such acute pain as to ^{be} mistaken for the Rheumatism or break bone fever. The pains were most severe in the back, & thighs.

Profuse sweats appeared in many over ~~part~~ the whole body in the beginning, but without giving any relief. I saw it ^{terminate} ~~proceed~~ in mild eruption in one case, & heard of 3 similar ones. The pulse was ~~too~~ ^{too} tense & ^{quick} quick, but seldom full, in many. - but in a great majority it was ^{quick} weak & soft. -

The Urine as in all fevers.

The fever had evident remissions. It seldom continued severe above 3, or 4 days. But the cough & many other troublesome symptoms often continued two or three weeks.

In a few this fever ran on to a tedious & dangerous typhus.

In several cases it was uncomp?

+ many ^{women} ~~Adolescents~~ ^{suffered} abortions. —
~~happened~~ ~~meaning~~ ~~deu~~

v The smell of tar & tobacco did not preserve
the persons who worked in them from
the contagion, nor were other diseases
a security agst it. It insinuated itself into
sick chambers, by ^{means} nurses - physicians or
some ~~coffee~~ infected member of the family,
It blended itself with every species of
Chronic complaint.

+ Persons who worked in the open air along
shore had it worse than those who worked in
doors. In ^o Vaughan. A body of surveyors had
it very bad in the woods - tho' exposed there
to that kind of life which hardens the body. They
caught it from a hunter who caught it from
the inhabitants.

Out of 35 Lunatics only 3 took the
disorder in the hospital - all the rest of the
house had it.

o He had it in Philad^a - afterwards in New York
& then again in Philad^a.

with emperors, or followed with military
expeditions.

It affected ~~men~~ adults of both sexes ⁺ and
young people tho' not so generally (above 8 years
old. Few young children had it. Persons not
only had it who had had it in 1761 - but in ^{the} States
in Europe - but many took it a 2nd time. Whe-
ther from cold, or fresh Contagion, I cannot
determine. The second Attack was sometimes

lighter, but sometimes heavier than the first.
It generally affected those persons who had changed ^{of} places. ⁺
^{as was the case in} many thousand people had it who were
not confined to their houses, but transacted
business as usual. A perpetual Coughing was
to be heard in the Streets. ~~It was heard in~~

Buying & Selling was rendered tedious by the
coughing of the Countryman & Citizen who
met in the market places, & It rendered
divine service scarcely intelligible in the Church.

A few persons who were exposed
to the Contagion escaped it, & some had it
so lightly as scarcely to be sensible
of it. Of the persons who were confined

✓ It proved fatal only to old people, & to persons
previously debilitated with other diseases especially
hard drinking &
Consumptive complaints. It cut the last thread
of the life of the late Dr Morgan, ^{and Ith} ~~depressed me~~
^{a most amiable female patient}
of a ~~patient~~ ^{patient} who had been ~~prevented~~ ^{prevented} by Art.
for several years in a consumption, and
whose ^{conversation} ~~patient~~ ^{signification} constantly discovered
so much patience - resignation & ^{pity} ~~gratitude~~ that
I shall ^{I believe} ~~believe~~ seldom hear the name of the
Name of the Influenza as long as I live ^{the} without
feeling a respect and affection for her memory.]
- It proved more fatal in the Southern States
carried off many young people & parts of whole
families. [Those who died here - died w:
pneumonia notha]. But it helped some ^{weakly} ~~dear~~
people. Bishop Doost used & Mrs Collins
helped by it. - It ended in Asthma in
Mrs Harrison - Rev Mr Murray - and
Mr Beneset who died em - also 3 consumps.
live patients in the next year.

to their houses, not a $\frac{1}{4}$ part kept their beds.

The contagion was not confined wholly to the human species. It affected two cats - two house dogs - & one horse within the circle of my observations. The one of the dogs ^{disturbed his mistress so much with his cough} took $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ & every night ~~with~~ which perfectly composed him. One of the cats had a vomiting with her cough. The horse breathed as if he had been affected with cynanche trachealis.

The scarlatina anginosa which prevailed during the summer disappeared after the first of Octob^r. but appeared again upon the decline or disappearing of the influenza - ~~In~~ The Remitting fever was not known during ^{the} prevalence of the contagion. Probably the seeds of it had been destroyed by the two or three severe frosts in Septem^r. - I inoculated ^{year} ~~about~~ 20 children, during this time, I never saw



the small pox more favourable.

Cure

or Cold.

Catarrh ~~for~~ never a trifling disorder. Dr Turner & Dr Magraw's Speeches. That from the Air most dangerous, especially in ~~summer~~ when most neglected. Is apt to end in Consumption, ^{or rather is the first stage of it.} — There are two varieties in this species. 1 common. 2 heavy. The last confined to the bed or room. A ^{high fever} constant cough & copious expectoration. Intermediate — between pneumonia & Catarrh. —

Cure of Catarrh from Cold.

- 1 Uset: — Should be governed by the pulse. I once bled Mr Gill 16 times in 6 weeks. It is my first & principal remedy in the first stage of Consumption. 2 Vomits & nauseat^g medicines.
- 2 Low diet — Appetite seldom fails. milk & vegetables proper.
- 3 Dilutents ^{& Demulcents} ~~Barley water~~ ^{Barley water} ~~Flaxseed tea~~ ^{Flaxseed tea} — Barley water ^{apple water - raw - or dried -} garnish remedy. When hoarseness attends horse radich syrup.
- 4 Demulcents — flaxseed & bran tea.

5 Blisters - 6 vapor. 7 Opiates every night & when
is very troublesome in the day. & moderate warmth.
Exercise in cold in the first & warm air in ^{the 2d} stage.
This cure answers for both where infl^y diathesis
prevails.

Cure of the late Influenza.

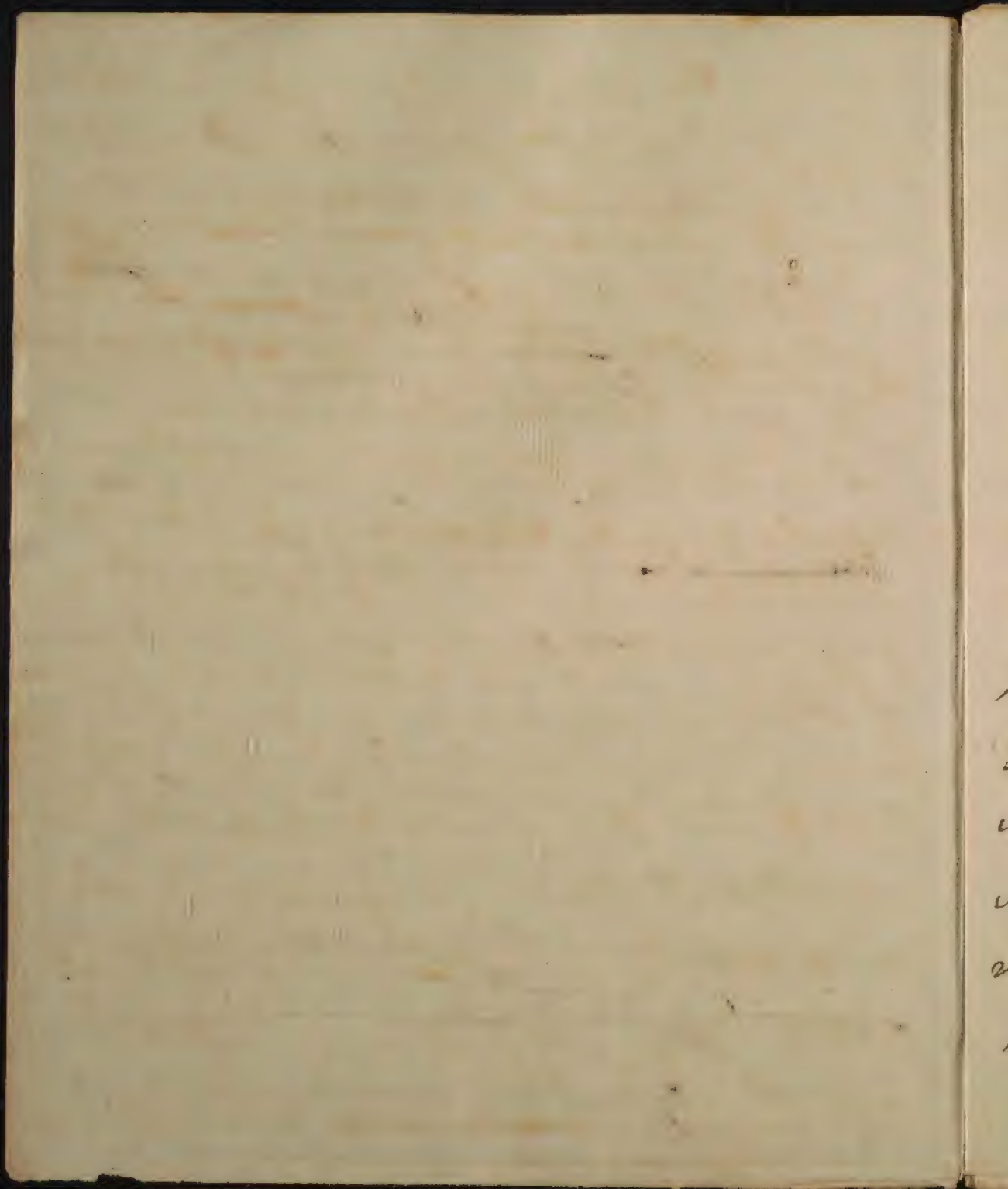
1 I bled where full & hard. or hard & slender
pulse indicated. In some I bled where pulse
was soft in the beginning, if great marks of
fullness appeared in the lungs. In a few
cases where symptoms of pneumonia attended, I
bled twice - & generally in such cases found the
blood fizy - In all the cases which required it.
I used the remedies before mentioned.† I did not
find Opuntia terminate ^{the} disease ^{as} when from cold.

In cases attended w. debility. I recommended
generous living. Many who had languished for
a week or two recovered in one day by a hearty
meal - a ^{1/2} p^{ts} of wine, or a plentiful draught of
warm punch. ^{The last Radcliffe's remedy} In 1749 the universal remedy was
vinegar 3i water 3℥ molasses ℥ss. ij

In acute pains wth out infl^y diathesis I gave
℥℥ in one case ^{gth} 120 in one night.

† Mrs Hullerton cured by a fright in an instant

The winter of the years 1789. 1790 was
unusually mild, inasmuch that the
navigation of the Delaware was ~~not~~
interrupted ~~only a little more than~~
during the whole season, ~~which was from the~~
1st to the 24th of February. The weather in
~~on the 3rd and 4th of March was~~
very cold, and on the 8 & 9th the ~~at~~
7 o'clock in the morning stood at 15th in
Fahrenheit's thermometer. on the 10th ~~at~~
there fell a deep snow. The ~~weather during the~~
part of the month was cold - rainy - &
variable. In ~~the month of~~ April ~~was~~ it was as usual
variable. about the middle of the month
there fell ~~an unusual quantity of~~
~~an unusual quantity of~~



rain. The showers which fell on the
night of the 17th of this month will
long be ~~remembered~~ ^{associated} in the
of the citizens of Philad^a ~~from~~ with
the ^{time of the} death of the venerable D^r Franklin.

The diseases of this month were pleuritis
catarrhs from the atmosphere, & a few cases
of measles. - In the last week of it the
Influenza made its appearance. It was
brought to this ^{city} from New England, and affected
in its course the inhabitants of all the
intermediate States. Its symptoms were
nearly the same, as they were last fall.
But in many it put on several new
appearances. ~~It presents~~ a number of



it had symptoms of
persons were affected with mania - One
whom destroyed himself by jumping out
of a window. Some had no cough, but very
acute pains in the back & head. In many
it ~~was accompanied with~~ ^{appeared in the} form of Intermittents.
Several of my patients were distressed by
constant chilliness - or sweating, & a few
had military eruptions. ~~Several~~ several
of them were alarmed by
~~intermittents~~ an uncommon blue & dark
color in the hands. I saw one case of
Opheuria - another of an acute pain
in the rectum, ^{2nd of anasarca} and a ^{4th} ~~kind of~~ ^{a palsy} of
the tongue, and arms all of which
were appeared to be occasioned by the
Influenza. ^{and pains in the ears & frontal} Swelling were less common
in this disease this Spring than last fall.

v During the prevalence of this disorder,
I saw no sign of any other epidemic.

After the disease disappeared. —

From the history of this Disease, I shall make the following remarks.

1 It appears to be ~~the most universally~~
contagious under the circumstances the
most unfavourable to its propagation of
any disease in the world. It is propagated
thru the ^{longest} ~~greatest~~ medium of Air — it
affects the greatest number of people &
it passes thru a Country with the most
rapidity of any ^{contagious} disease in the world. ^{mention} ~~proofs~~
^{of its being contagious}. From Churches and Assemblies in 1771-2

2 It appears from the histories of it which
are upon record that it is the most uniform
in its symptoms of any disease that has
been described by authors, and that neither

climate - nor the different States of Society,
~~nor yet the different ages~~ produce any
material change in its symptoms.

The histories of it given by De Grey in
the Medical Communications, & by
Dr Hamilton in the 2nd vol. of the Med.
Inquiries⁺ are so exactly like ~~the case~~ ^{these}
of which I have given, that nothing
but the ~~desire of~~ ^{intent of} establishing the truth
of this remark will probably be con-
sidered as the only advantage that will
be derived from this Communication.

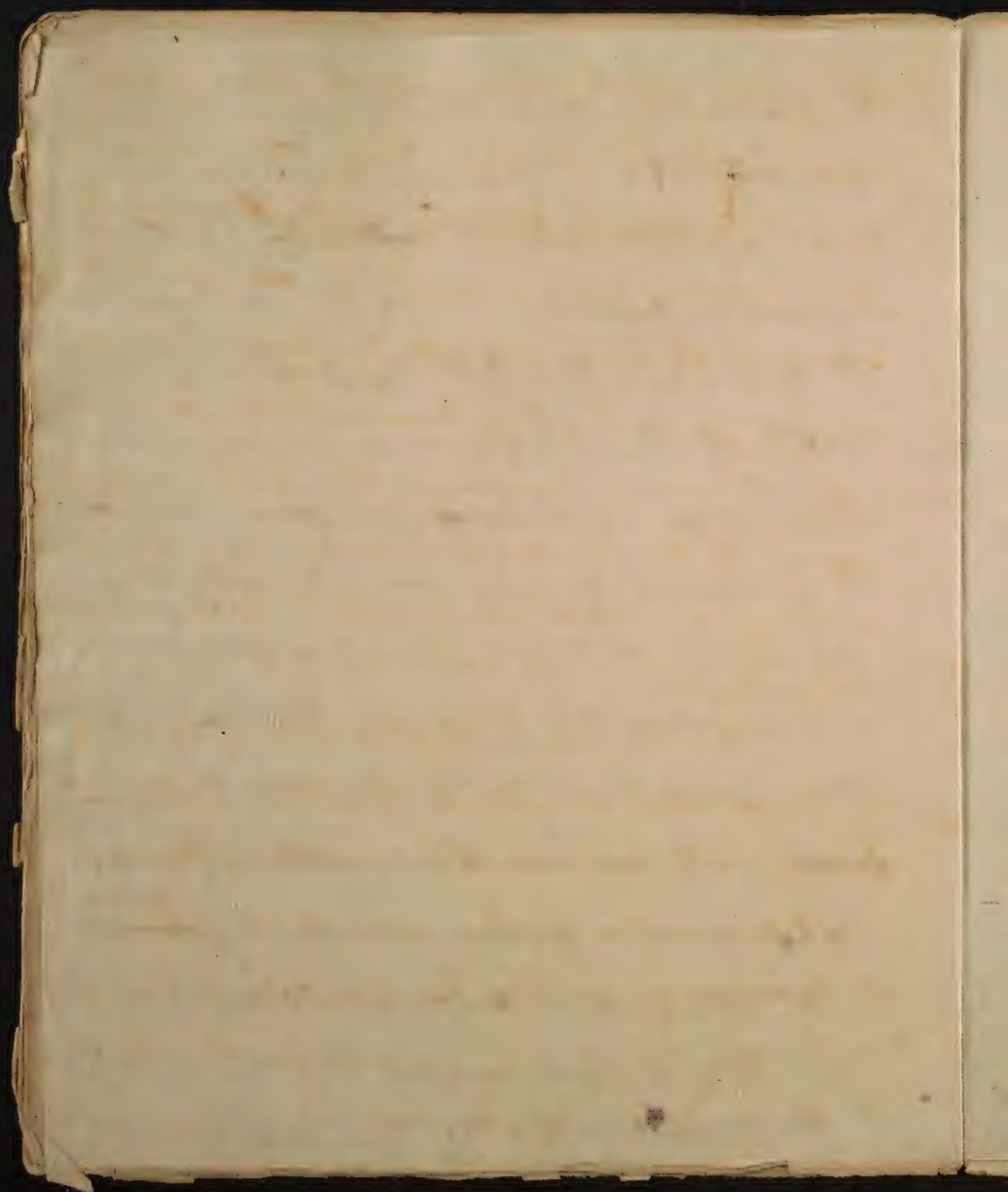
B appears in every kind of weather
& no changes at y^e time Alter it.

of St George's
and Mr Chris Holm in Grenada
where it appeared first in Nov^r 1789.



A pain the eye Balls was a minimal
symptom. — Many women who
were affected with it ~~usually~~ had an
irregular appearance of the Catamenia.
It declined in the latter ~~end~~ of May, and
~~was~~ ~~not~~ The Cough was incessant for
three days in two of persons, nor could
it be composed by any other remedy than
plentiful bleeding. I heard of one person
a patient of Dr. Duffield who had no
other symptom of the disease than a
~~crop~~ rash on his skin, and a large
Buboe in his groin which terminated
in a tedious and critical Abscess. —

~~The people~~ escaped it who had had
it the preceding fall. The prisoners of



the new goat who had it last fall
escaped it this Spring. Now other persons
escaped a second attack of it. Among the
few persons who escaped it ~~at~~ in both
Seasons, I hope I shall be excused ⁱⁿ mention-
ing myself. My preservation from it
was the more remarkable, as I was daily
exposed to the Contagion, and carried Abt.
with me a breast predisposed to pulmonary
Complaints.

The two following facts which came to
my knowledge sometime after the Influence
left our city appear to be worthy of Notice.

It prevailed with a good deal of ^{violence} ~~force~~
at Cape May on the Eastern Sea Coast of
New Jersey, but it was remarkable that
it carried off the greatest number of



those people who lived near the Seashore.

The mixture of land & sea air appears
in this instance
to be as unfriendly to the lungs in this
disorder, as it is the pulmonary consumption.
tion. —

2 ~~Mr~~ Andrew Elliott Esq: informed me
that it prevailed ~~in~~ among the Indians
at ^{near David} ~~David~~ and he thinks with more
violence than ^{he had seen it} among the white people.

— A cough being a ~~de~~ ~~group~~ complaint
unknown among the Indians from
the cold, they suspected that symptom
of the influence to be occasioned by
witchcraft. — ~~The~~ ~~Supt~~ Mr Elliott in-
formed me further, that he cured y:
wound by giving ease by opium.

see Diary for an Acc^t of it in 1790-1 - prevail-
-led at the same time Mrs Madison told me
in Virginia - others in Chester County &
Denton in Rhode Island. —

val.

